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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

I T E M	UNIT	JUNE AVERAGE		1942		1943		PCT. OF YEAR EARLIER
		PERIOD	AVERAGE	MAY	JUNE	MAY	JUNE	
Number of layers on farms	Million	1932-41	266.6	327.9	311.2	374.4	355.2	114
Number of eggs laid per hen	Number	1932-41	14.30	17.64	15.25	17.38	15.08	99
Total farm production of eggs	Mil. case	1932-41	10.59	16.06	13.18	18.07	14.88	113
Stocks, eggs U. S.: ¹								
Shell	1,000 case	1932-41	7,504	6,945	7,935	8,266	8,995	113
Frozen	1,000 case	1932-41	3,528	5,969	7,427	6,707	8,597	116
Total	1,000 case	1932-41	11,032	12,914	15,330	14,973	17,592	115
Purchases, eggs, USDA:								
Dried ²	Mil. lb.	--	--	27.4	22.2	65.9	38.6	174
Shell, direct	1,000 case	--	--	30	18	57	134	744
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	--	--	22.2	22.3	28.1	25.9	116
Commercial hatchery operations:								
Eggs set	Million	--	--	284.8	100.6	383.8	181.1	180
Chicks hatched	Million	--	--	244.2	121.8	300.4	188.7	155
Receipts:								
Poultry, dressed, four markets	Mil. lb.	1932-41	23.2	29.0	31.0	8.7	14.2	46
Poultry, live, Chicago ³	Car	1937-41	427	363	401	64	225	56
Poultry, live, New York ³	Car	1937-41	671	546	575	650	682	119
Poultry, live, Midwest, per plant	1,000 lb.	1932-41	14.50	10.81	19.69	6.10	15.68	80
Fowl (hens), live, Midwest, per plant	1,000 lb.	1932-41	10.49	7.77	13.89	4.63	10.66	77
Young stock, live, Midwest, per plant	1,000 lb.	1932-41	3.06	--	4.39	0.62	3.58	82
Stocks, poultry: ¹								
Broilers	Mil. lb.	1932-41	4.9	3.8	3.6	1.2	1.5	42
Fryers	Mil. lb.	1932-41	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	81
Roasters	Mil. lb.	1932-41	7.6	8.7	5.1	3.0	2.5	49
Fowls (hens)	Mil. lb.	1932-41	10.2	14.8	18.1	3.5	4.6	25
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	1932-41	16.5	31.4	28.2	7.7	8.1	29
Ducks	Mil. lb.	1932-41	3.9	2.6	4.6	0.4	1.2	26
Miscellaneous and unclassified	Mil. lb.	1932-41	15.8	16.3	17.5	3.6	5.7	33
Total poultry	Mil. lb.	1932-41	57.6	80.2	79.2	21.0	25.2	32
Prices received by farmers:								
Eggs, per dozen	Cent	1932-41	16.2	26.5	27.4	34.2	35.2	128
Eggs, parity price per dozen	Cent	1932-41	21.2	26.8	25.8	28.7	28.9	112
Eggs, percentage of parity	Percent	1932-41	76	99	106	119	122	--
Chickens, per pound	Cents	1932-41	13.8	18.4	18.5	24.7	25.1	136
Chickens, parity price per pound	Cent	1932-41	14.5	17.3	17.3	18.6	18.7	108
Chickens, percentage of parity	Percent	1932-41	95	106	107	133	134	--
Turkeys, per pound	Cent	1937-41	14.5	19.1	18.6	28.6	28.6	154
Turkeys, parity price per pound	Cent	1937-41	18.8	21.9	21.9	23.5	23.6	108
All farm commodities (1910-14=100)	Index no.	1932-41	94	152	151	187	190	126
Chickens and eggs (1910-14 = 100)	Index no.	1932-41	88	134	137	175	179	131
Wholesale prices, Chicago:								
Eggs, current receipts, per dozen	Cent	1932-41	16.6	28.6	29.2	36.2	37.9	130
Live heavy hens, per pound	Cent	1937-41	16.5	20.6	19.2	24.0	24.0	125
Live broilers, per pound	Cent	1937-41	18.8	25.7	25.2	27.5	27.5	109
Live roasters, light, per pound	Cent	1937-41	19.8	27.1	25.9	27.5	27.5	106
Live roasters, heavy, per pound	Cent	1937-41	23.1	29.1	29.4	27.5	27.5	94
Cash farm income:								
Total marketings	Mil. dol.	1937-41	625	993	1,070	1,393	--	140
Poultry and eggs	Mil. dol.	1937-41	74	136	132	216	--	159
Price ratios:								
Chicago, broiler-feed	Lb. feed	1937-41	14.6	14.8	14.8	13.2	13.0	88
Chicago, light roaster-feed	Lb. feed	1937-41	16.7	15.6	15.3	13.2	13.0	85
Farm, egg-feed	Lb. feed	1932-41	13.9	15.7	16.4	16.8	16.9	103
Farm, chicken-feed	Lb. feed	1932-41	12.2	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.1	109
Farm, turkey-feed	Lb. feed	1937-41	11.5	11.3	11.1	14.0	13.8	124
Feed cost per cwt., farm poultry ration.	Dollar	1932-41	1.20	1.69	1.67	2.04	2.08	125
Wholesale food prices (1935-39 = 100)	Index no.	1932-41	92.5	125.0	125.5	139.7	138.6	110
Retail food prices (1935-39 = 100)	Index no.	1932-41	96.5	121.6	123.2	143.0	141.9	115
Prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes (1910-14 = 100)	Index no.	1932-41	127	152	152	163	164	108
Retail prices (BLS):								
Roasters, dressed, per pound	Cent	1932-41	30.6	36.1	39.3	45.4	44.4	113
Eggs, strictly fresh, per dozen	Cent	1932-41	29.3	40.9	42.4	50.2	51.7	122
Nonagricultural employees' compensation (1935-39 = 100)	Index no.	1932-41	98.4	179.8	187.0	230.7	--	123

¹End of month. Frozen eggs converted to case equivalent.

²Includes purchases for future delivery.

³Car equivalent of receipts by freight, truck, and express.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Summary

The record number of pullets being raised this year provides a basis for a further large increase in numbers of layers and in total egg production in 1944. Based on past relationships an increase of 8 to 10 percent in numbers of layers on farms next January 1 would be expected to follow the 16 percent increase in numbers of young chickens raised on farms this year. However, the outcome of this year's feed crops and the distribution of feed supplies will have an important influence on the size of laying flocks. Laying house facilities may limit further expansion in some sections even though some increase in facilities has taken place this year.

Egg production will decline seasonally until late fall, but very likely will continue larger than the record output of a year earlier. Nevertheless, demand for eggs at ceiling prices will exceed the supply by a widening margin even though prices are permitted to rise seasonally through October. Marketings of eggs have been declining seasonally since April. In early July receipts at terminal markets were the smallest since last winter. Ceiling prices for wholesale trading in eggs, which became effective July 12, were exposed to considerable pressure at the outset.

Per capita consumption of eggs in the first half of 1943 was at a very high level; for the entire year the average consumption per civilian probably will exceed 345 eggs compared with 320 eggs in 1942 and the previous high of 342 eggs consumed in 1927.

Because of the record number of both young chickens and fowl in the United States, farm marketings of chickens will increase considerably in coming weeks, reaching the annual seasonal peak next fall. In the first

part of July receipts of live poultry at Midwest primary markets were twice as large as a month earlier and somewhat larger than a year earlier. Receipts at terminal markets also have increased greatly, but demand for poultry continues to exceed supply at ceiling levels.

Market reports for eastern sections indicate that ceiling prices for chickens are being exceeded. The average price received by farmers for chickens in the United States in mid-June was 25.1 cents per pound compared with 24.7 cents in mid-May and 18.5 cents a year earlier. Market prices in the remainder of the year are likely to be at or close to ceiling levels. This will result in fairly steady prices to farmers on the average except possibly in the event local processing or shipping facilities are overtaxed. Such overtaxing might cause temporary price declines.

Turkey production may be about the same this year as last. Civilian consumption of chicken and turkey as a percentage of all meats (including poultry) will be about 21 percent this year compared with 16 percent in 1942 and the 1935-39 average of 14 percent. Consumption of chicken in 1943 may exceed 28 pounds per person compared with 21.9 pounds in 1942.

-- July 21, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Favorable egg prices during the first half of 1943 apparently resulted in farmers' culling their laying flocks relatively lighter than usual and at about the same rate as in the corresponding period of 1942. Some pullets from late hatches of 1942 were added to laying flocks in early 1943. As a result the actual decline in numbers between January and March was smaller than between those months in 1942. From March to June the actual decline in numbers was considerably larger than a year earlier but proportionately was about the same as in corresponding months of 1942. Toward the middle of 1943 delayed cullings were being made, thus increasing marketings of fowl. In early July receipts of fowl at Midwest primary markets were the largest for that period on record. With both numbers of layers and numbers of replacement stock this year at record levels, heavy sales of fowl are to be expected. So far the rate of culling apparently has been affected little, if any, by developments in the feed situation. The rate of mortality among

laying flocks in 1943 apparently has been a little heavier than a year earlier. The number of layers on farms in June was 14 percent larger than a year earlier.

The rate of egg production per bird during June was the highest on record in the North Atlantic and North Central States. Increases over a year ago in these regions, however, were more than offset by reductions in other areas; the United States average rate of output per layer was 1 percent smaller than in June 1942. But with an increased number of layers, total egg production during June was 13 percent larger than that month last year. Production of eggs in the first 6 months of 1943 was 14 percent larger than the record output in the corresponding months of 1942. Regional increases over a year earlier in the January-June egg output were as follows: North Atlantic, 10 percent; East North Central, 12 percent; West North Central, 17 percent; South Atlantic, 11 percent; South Central, 19 percent; and Western, 11 percent.

Egg Receipts Declining Seasonally

Receipts of eggs at Midwest markets in early July were nearly 50 percent below the seasonal peak reached in April. In recent weeks, however, the drop in volume at these markets has not been as sharp as a year earlier. Receipts of eggs at terminal markets in July also were seasonally smaller than in earlier weeks, but were below the volume of a year earlier. Market supplies in eastern sections in early July were considerably short of demand at ceiling prices. In Pacific Coast markets supplies of small eggs were ample, but quantities of large and medium size eggs were no more than sufficient to supply demands at ceiling prices; in some sections supplies were a little short of demand.

Maximum Prices Announced for Wholesale Grades of Eggs

During the second half of June, wholesale egg prices advanced to the highest levels since early January; prices for most grades were within 3 cents of the temporary maximum price levels in effect at that time. The increase in wholesale prices in June was greater than permitted by ceiling prices for retailers, and thus caused the spread between wholesale and retail prices to become unusually narrow.

Maximum prices for wholesale grades and "current receipt" shell eggs of Government specifications were announced by the Office of Price Administration July 5. The new ceilings were somewhat below the prevailing prices for equivalent grades of eggs in late June and at the beginning of July. Between the announcement date, July 5, and the effective date, July 12, prices of customary wholesale grades of eggs at Chicago declined between 1 and 2 cents per dozen. During this period wholesale prices were unchanged at New York City. The application of this ceiling regulation to wholesale grades of United States Department of Agriculture specifications, however, resulted in some reduction in prices in eastern sections. The exact extent of any reductions cannot be determined from data available so far, because of the incomparability of the price quotations. Even after the reductions, prices are considerably higher than a year ago and returns to farmers are favorable for continued large egg production, allowing for the usual seasonal variation.

The advance in egg prices in the latter half of June reflected a further strengthening of consumer demand in the face of declining egg receipts. With receipts of eggs at terminal markets in early July the smallest since last winter, the new wholesale price ceilings were exposed to considerable pressure from the outset. In much of the first half of 1943 supplies of eggs were more than ample to meet demand at established maximum prices, and actual prices were below ceilings covering retailers purchases and sales.

The average price received by farmers for eggs in mid-June, 35.2 cents per dozen, was 28 percent higher than in mid-June last year and the highest on record for the month except in 1919 and 1920.

Storage Stocks of Eggs at
All-Time High

Storage stocks of shell eggs increased 729,000 cases during June. July 1 stocks were the highest for that date since 1933. Holdings of shell eggs totaled 9 million cases, about 1 million cases (13 percent) more than on July 1 last year. The net into-storage movement at 35 markets decreased sharply in early July and by the middle of that month there was a net out-of-storage movement. In some eastern terminal markets net withdrawals were begun earlier, as current marketings began to run short of demand at ceiling prices.

Production of frozen eggs was maintained at a record level through June. On July 1 stocks of these eggs in the United States were equivalent to 8.6 million cases of shell eggs compared with the previous record high for that date of 7.4 million cases in 1942. Combined stocks of shell and frozen eggs, together on July 1, were equivalent to 17.6 million cases of shell eggs compared with 15.4 million cases a year earlier and the previous all-time high of 15.5 million cases reached on August 1, 1942. The larger stocks of eggs this year than last have resulted in part from the larger total commitments of dried egg for delivery to the War Food Administration.

Dried Egg Purchases for Delivery in 1943
Total 197 Million Pounds

Purchases of dried egg by the War Food Administration have declined in the past several weeks. But by July 17, the War Food Administration had purchased for delivery in 1943 about 197 million pounds of this product. In addition nearly 33 million pounds have been purchased for delivery in January 1944. Purchases through July 2 called for the delivery of 132 million pounds in the July-January period. Part of this quantity had been produced prior to July 1. Dried eggs for delivery to the War Food Administration may be processed up to 40 days prior to the delivery date. It is likely that present commitments on dried eggs for delivery to the War Food Administration through January 31, 1944 are largely covered by eggs (shell or frozen) now in storage.

Purchases of dried whole eggs by the Department of Agriculture,
by delivery months, through July 17, 1943

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for year
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1942	11.4	12.9	13.1	13.4	18.3	17.5	18.5	19.2	19.2	22.0	25.3	15.8	206.6
1943	7.2	20.1	12.6	21.4	17.2	10.9	19.6	16.1	7.3	12.6	18.2	33.4	196.6
1944	32.6												

Production of dried egg in June totaled 25.9 million pounds compared with 28.1 million pounds in May and 22.3 million pounds in June last year. Total dried egg production in the first half of 1943 was 138.5 million pounds compared with 112 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1942, 236 million pounds produced in all of last year, and 45 million pounds produced in 1941.

Midwest Poultry Marketings Now
Larger Than Year Earlier

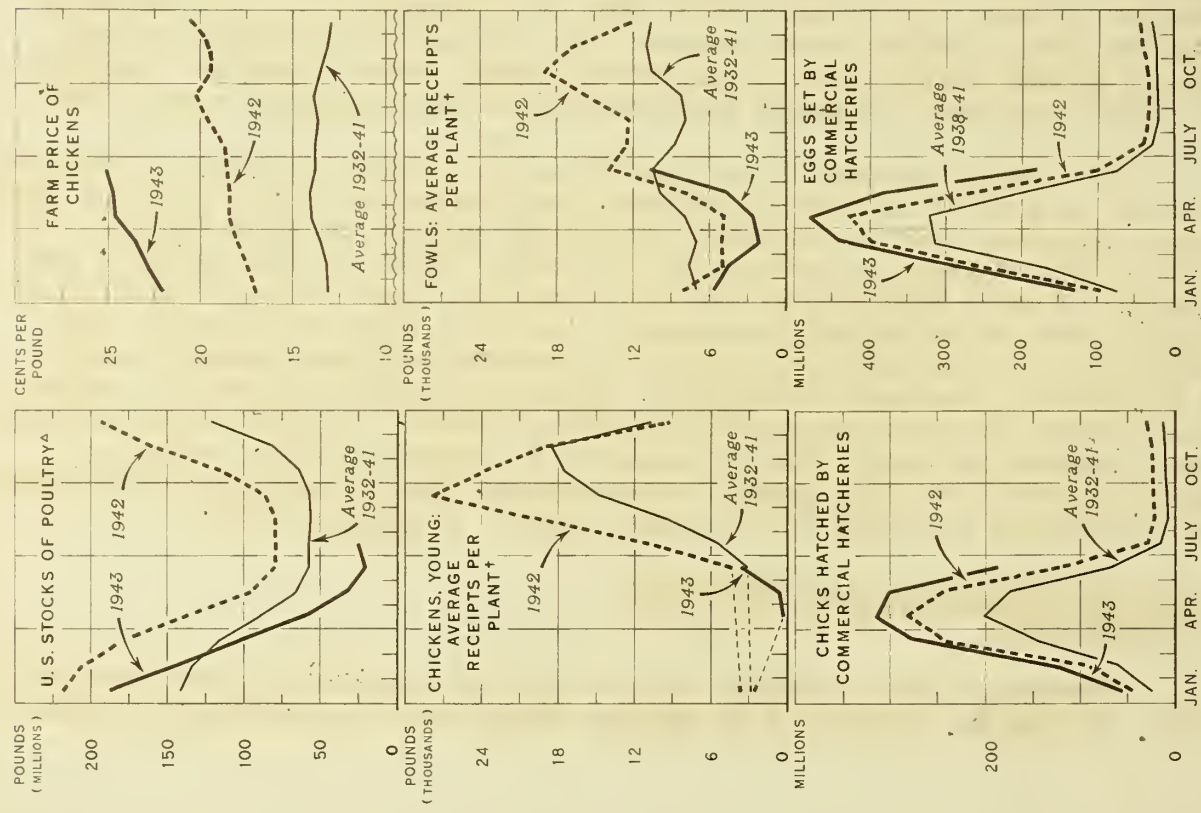
Farm marketings of both young chickens and fowl in the Midwest have increased greatly during the past several weeks. In the first part of July, receipts of poultry at Midwest primary markets were two and one-half times as large as in the first week of June and 14 percent larger than in early July 1942. Receipts of young chickens have increased relatively more than receipts of fowl. But in early July fowl still accounted for 69 percent of total receipts. In the second week of July, midwestern marketings of fowl were 32 percent larger than in the corresponding week of 1942, but receipts of young stock were 20 percent less than in the corresponding week in 1942.

The large increases in farm marketings are being reflected in heavier receipts of poultry at terminal markets, thus beginning to alleviate the short supply situation that has prevailed in poultry markets for many months. But in early July demand for poultry still exceeded supply in many markets, and reports indicated that many prices were above the legal ceilings established by the Office of Price Administration. The amount that actual prices were averaging above the ceilings, however, apparently had been reduced somewhat as a result of increases in supplies. At Chicago quotations for all poultry items except live geese continued at ceiling levels. In mid-June the average price received by farmers for all classes of chickens was 25.1 cents per pound, compared with 18.5 cents a year earlier. The mid-June price this year was the highest on record for the month except in 1919 and 1920.

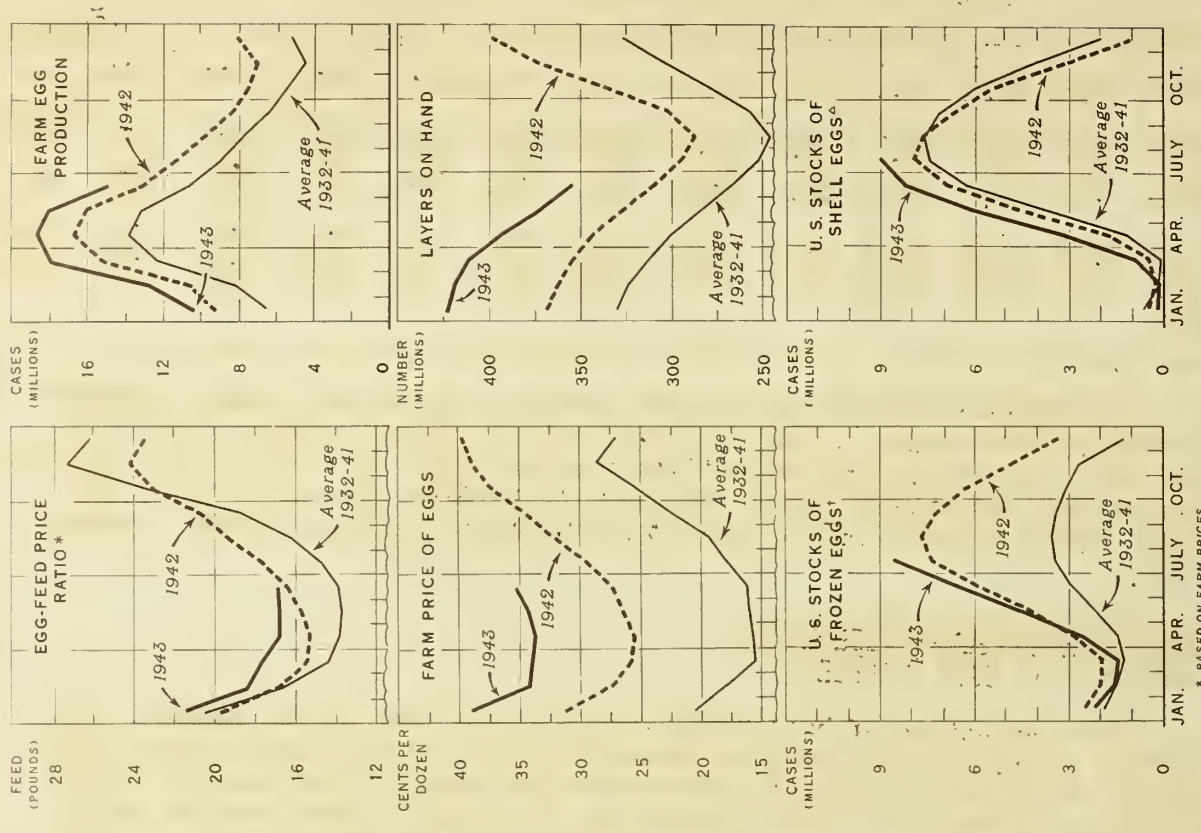
Stocks of Poultry Increased Moderately
During June

Storage stocks of poultry have passed the seasonal low point for this year. On June 1, holdings of 21 million pounds were the smallest on record

THE POULTRY SITUATION



THE EGG SITUATION



* BASED ON FARM PRICES
^Δ 1ST OF THE MONTH. EXCLUDES U.S. D. A. HOLDINGS, BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1940
[†] 1ST OF THE MONTH. EXCLUDES U.S. D. A. HOLDINGS, BEGINNING JULY 1, 1941

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

for that date since 1918. Since mid-June total holdings at 35 markets have increased more than 1 million pounds per week. On July 1 storage stocks of all poultry in the United States totaled 25.2 million pounds, still the smallest for that date in many years. Stocks of all classes except roasters increased during the month of June. The increases in stocks that have taken place so far are more in the nature of a partial replenishment of working inventories than of a major into-storage movement. Hence the fact that the June into-storage movement was the largest on record except for 1940 and 1933 is not greatly significant. Purchases for the Army were partly responsible for the increases in stocks. The major into-storage movement for poultry usually begins in late August or early September.

Hatchery Output Declining Less Than Seasonally

Production of chicks by hatcheries in June totaled 189 million head compared with 122 million in that month last year and the 1932-41 average for June of 69 million head. The drop in output from May to June this year was only 37 percent compared with 50 percent last year and the 10-year average decline of 60 percent. Production was larger than a year earlier in all regions, with the Pacific Coast area showing the greatest relative increase. Of the 67 million more chicks hatched in June this year than last, about 44 million were produced in the North Central States. By regions the percentage increases over a year earlier in the June hatchery output were as follows: North Atlantic, 73 percent; East North Central, 61 percent; West North Central, 45 percent; South Atlantic, 47 percent; South Central, 41 percent; Mountain, 69 percent; and Pacific Coast, 108 percent.

Settings of eggs declined less than seasonally from May to June; the number set during June was 80 percent larger than in that month last year. Settings were much larger than a year earlier in all areas. The number of chicks booked on July 1 for later delivery was nearly 3-1/2 times as large as on July 1, 1942.

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Prices received by farmers for eggs were at relatively low levels prior to the outbreak of World War II in 1939 and little real improvement occurred until the beginning of the lend-lease food purchase program in March 1941. Since then prices have risen considerably and prices received by farmers in each month have been substantially higher than in the corresponding month a year earlier. The average increase in prices received by farmers for eggs so far in this war has been somewhat larger than the increase that took place in the corresponding period of World War I. Feed prices have risen less, however, and with larger supplies of feed available, egg production has been much greater.

Prospective Feed Supplies Smaller
Than Last Year

The supply of feed grains for 1943-44 is expected to total about 137 million tons on the basis of July 1 conditions, 18 million tons smaller than the record supply last year. Allowing for a further increase in livestock during 1943, the 1943-44 supply of feed per animal unit on farms January 1, 1944 may be 15 to 20 percent smaller than a year earlier and 10 to 15 percent below the 1937-41 average. Disappearance per animal unit would be about the same as this average, however, if annual stocks were reduced to a minimum at the close of the marketing year.

Supplies of high-protein feeds of plant origin and byproduct feeds will be about the same in 1943-44 as a year earlier. Supplies of high-proteins of animal origin may be larger, since slaughter of both hogs and cattle probably will be greater than in 1942-43. Hence, with reduced supplies of feed grains, the average protein content of available feedstuffs for 1943-44 probably will be higher than it was this past year.

Receipts of corn at primary markets have continued below current requirements and commercial stocks of corn have been reduced considerably in recent weeks. Total disappearance of corn in the April-June quarter was 15 percent larger than a year earlier.

Prices paid by farmers for poultry feeds increased from May to June, but the relationship between egg prices and feed prices was much more favorable in mid-June this year than last.

Chicken Production Setting
High Record This Year

A strong demand for baby chicks continued during June. It has been estimated that the number of young chickens raised on farms this year was 16 percent (132 million head) larger than last year. As shown on the cover page, the number of chickens raised in past years usually increased, for 2 years following a one year decline; the egg-feed ratio usually becomes unfavorable after the second year's increase and is followed by a reduction in numbers raised. With a growing demand for eggs and price ceilings on feed, the egg-feed price ratio has been the most favorable on record this year and the increase in numbers raised over the previous record of 1942 is indicated to be as large a change as ever occurred in 1 year. The demand for chicks continued strong in all sections into July, indicating that a great many late chicks were being started.

Record Chicken Marketings in
Prospect

With numbers of both young chickens and fowl at record high levels, farm marketings of chickens will increase substantially in coming weeks and will average heavier than the record movement of last year through the fall. Prices in general are favorable for feeding to heavy weights. Any actual acute feed shortages, of course, would tend to result in some reduction in the length of time poultry is fed before marketing.

Production of commercial broilers in the remainder of 1943 apparently will be limited only by feed supplies or by supplies of hatching eggs. Since unusually high premiums are being paid to hatchery flock-owners for hatching eggs, it is likely that supplies of hatching eggs would permit a considerable increase in broiler production over a year earlier. On July 1 the demand for chicks in all broiler areas was much stronger than a year earlier; many orders apparently were unfilled.

Market prices for chickens will continue at or close to ceiling levels. The prospective large increases in marketings will tend to result in some reduction in the volume of poultry sold above ceiling levels. Prices received by farmers will be well maintained except possibly as a result of temporary overtaxing of marketing facilities in areas of large surpluses. Prices received by farmers are likely to average well above those of a year earlier during the remainder of 1943.

Turkey Production Apparently About the Same as in 1942

Farmers indicated early in the year that they intended to start 12 percent more turkey poults this year than in 1942. Because the number of breeder hens was smaller than last year, however, supplies of turkey eggs were little different from a year earlier. The numbers of poults hatched in the early season and in the late season apparently were larger than in 1942, but present indications point to a crop little different from the 1942 output. Supplies of turkey meat continue considerably short of demand, and prices are at ceiling levels. The turkey ceiling price increases 1/2 cent per pound from July to August, and then is scheduled to decline 3-1/2 cents from the end of August to November 1, returning to the level applicable to the November 1-January 31 period.

Poultry Consumption at New High

Slaughter of chickens in the United States this year apparently will be about at the level called for by the production goal, 4 billion pounds dressed weight. About 11 percent of this production is scheduled to be used by the armed forces but supplies remaining for civilians will be by far the largest on record, probably in excess of 28 pounds per person compared with 21.9 pounds in 1942. Domestic per capita consumption of turkey, however, probably will be smaller than in 1942 even if production is as large, since the proportion of the domestic output purchased for the armed forces may be a little greater for turkeys than for chickens. Combined civilian consumption of chicken and turkey in the United States this year as a percentage of total meat consumption (red meats plus turkey and chicken) will reach a new high, about 21 percent compared with 16 percent last year and the 1935-39 average of 14 percent.

Basis Established for a Further Increase in Numbers of Layers

Since 1925 the change from a year earlier in numbers of layers on January 1 has averaged a little over half as large as the change in the number of chickens raised on farms the preceding spring. In individual

instances, however, there have been wide deviations from this average relationship. The increase in layers from January 1, 1942 to January 1, 1943 was 14 percent although the number of chickens raised during 1942 was only 11 percent larger than in 1941. Maintenance of present favorable relationships between egg prices and feed prices will encourage farmers to save the maximum number of layers consistent with available feed supplies and laying house capacity.

Laying house facilities were overcrowded in many sections of the nation the past season, but the rate of production per bird was well maintained even during the winter when numbers of layers were at a seasonally high level. Considerable expansion in laying house capacity has taken place this spring and summer.

On a national basis, supplies of feed grains per animal unit in the 1943-44 crop year will be 15 to 20 percent smaller than in 1942-43. But, as indicated above, if stocks are reduced to a minimum, disappearance of feeds per animal in 1943-44 would be only moderately smaller than a year earlier, and would be about the same as average and considerably above the drought-year levels. Because the demand for feed exceeds the supply at ceiling prices by a considerable margin, serious shortages of feed in some sections may develop. This may cause heavy and irregular liquidation of livestock including poultry during 1944.

On the basis of average relationships that have prevailed in past years an increase of 8 to 10 percent in number of layers on January 1 over a year earlier would be expected following the 16 percent larger number of young chickens raised on farms this year. The number of potential layers that farmers keep this year for egg production in 1944 will be influenced by the outcome of this year's feed crops and any additional Governmental action with respect to prices and supplies of feeds and the timing of any such action. Most of the seasonal increase in size of laying flocks takes place between August and January as pullets are added.

Egg Production to Decline Seasonally Until November

The number of layers on farms will increase seasonally after August, but the rate of lay per bird will decline until November. Total egg production in the United States will decline with the drop in rate of lay. Compared with last year, however, it is not likely that any reduction in the rate of lay per bird will more than offset the increase in numbers of birds, unless the weather should be abnormally cold late this year. Hence with larger current production of eggs and some storage eggs for civilian uses, supplies of eggs may continue larger than a year earlier. But supplies in the remainder of the year will be seasonally smaller than in the first half of 1943, and considerably short of demand at ceiling prices, which increase seasonally through October.

Civilian consumption of eggs so far in 1943 has been maintained at a very high level. With a probable total production of 5 billion dozens of eggs in 1943 (13 percent over 1942 production), and expected purchases in all forms for lend-lease and military, per capita civilian consumption of eggs will be

in excess of 345 eggs, compared with 320 eggs in 1942 and the previous record high of 342 eggs reached in 1927.

PRICE SUPPORTS, PRICE AND SUPPLY CONTROLS FOR POULTRY AND EGGS

Price supports for chickens and eggs were first announced on April 3, 1941. Governmental stimulus to production of chickens and eggs on farms, however, has come primarily through egg procurement programs for lend-lease and the military. Prices paid by Government agencies for eggs and egg products have been equivalent to more than the announced support prices. And with a rapidly increasing civilian demand, egg prices have averaged well above the support level. Since the early fall of 1942, the growing civilian demand for eggs has made it increasingly difficult for Government agencies to obtain eggs and egg products in the quantities needed for lend-lease and military purposes.

Production of commercial broilers, in contrast to farm-produced chickens has increased primarily in response to the gradually expanding civilian demand for meats. This has resulted also in very favorable turkey prices and a strong demand for turkey poults. But turkey producing operations this year have been limited by the shortage of breeding stock and consequently of hatching eggs.

Price supports, no doubt, have been instrumental in encouraging increased production of chickens and eggs, even though relatively few eggs have been purchased directly for price support. Much of the effect has been psychological, since the "forward pricing" technique tended to assure producers that prices would not decline below announced levels as production was increased. In the three spring seasons during which price supports have been in operation, the supports were in some respects most effective in stimulating increased production in 1941. Prices of eggs were relatively low from 1938 through 1940. Hence the announced support price of 22 cents per dozen, Chicago basis, for the spring of 1941 appeared unusually favorable compared with prices that prevailed in years immediately preceding and compared with feed prices then prevailing. The proclamation was widely publicized during the latter part of the hatching season that year while egg prices advanced. By starting additional chickens much later than usual in 1941 farmers raised 16 percent more chickens than in 1940, compared with their intentions of early February to raise 9 percent more. Production of eggs per bird in 1941 was 9 percent larger than in 1940. In 1942 and 1943 egg prices have been well above announced support levels, and farmers have based their operations chiefly on prevailing prices. Nevertheless, announced support levels for a stated period in the future probably continue to have some effect in maintaining production at a high level.

Most direct price support programs on eggs have been implemented through purchases on an offer and acceptance basis. But in the past two spring seasons, the Department of Agriculture has made arrangements with local dealers in certain southern States whereby such dealers purchased eggs at previously announced prices per dozen of stated size and quality. The Department purchased eggs from these dealers in lots as small as 10 cases each. Purchases under this southern program in 1942 and through June 30, 1943 totaled 71,408 cases and 18,546 cases respectively. The Department also has announced purchase prices for dried egg well in advance of the date of delivery. In April 1942 prices were announced covering deliveries through December of that year. On February 18, 1943 prices were announced covering purchases for delivery through January 1944.

Principal provisions of Department of Agriculture announcements concerning price supports for poultry and eggs are given in table 1 for the period April 3, 1941 through November 30, 1942. No announcements have been made since the latter date.

Maximum Price Controls Poultry

Maximum price controls on poultry products, first announced in October 1942, have been generally effective in retarding price increases, although reports for some markets indicate that prices frequently have exceeded ceiling levels. Prices received by farmers for chickens this summer have been higher than prices that prevailed in the corresponding period of World War I. But if no controls had been established prices probably would be a great deal higher.

T.M.P.R. 22, issued on October 5, 1942, established maximum prices for all poultry-items at all levels of distribution at the highest prices charged from September 28 to October 2, 1942, inclusive. Since poultry marketings were seasonally heavy for several weeks after that order was issued and no provision was made for storage costs, most poultry prices were below the temporary ceiling levels for several weeks. Cents-per-pound ceilings for turkeys were announced November 7, 1942 and became effective November 9; turkey prices have been at ceiling levels ever since. For chickens and other poultry items, cents-per-pound ceilings were announced December 18, nearly at the end of the 1942 marketing season. Prices of chickens have been at ceiling levels almost constantly since the maximum prices were announced. With marketings of poultry for the nation as a whole at seasonally low levels during the first half of 1943, demand exceeded supplies by a considerable degree in much of the period, causing a great deal of pressure on price ceilings. This pressure has been relieved somewhat in recent weeks as marketings have increased seasonally.

Most of the amendments to the price orders have been made in the interest of providing a simpler and more workable price structure. With the exception of increases made in duck prices no general increases in levels have been made for individual species of poultry. In gaining uniformity and by increasing the number of weight groupings covered by a single price, prices of some items were increased and others were lowered. In general, for chickens and turkeys, United States average prices estimated to be obtainable by producers under announced ceilings have remained essentially unchanged from the time dollars-and-cents ceilings were announced last fall. Maximum price controls concerning poultry announced by the Office of Price Administration are given in table 2.

Eggs

Egg price controls were first announced through T.M.P.R. 22, issued on October 5, 1942, which also covered poultry and many other items. This regulation, originally issued for a 60-day period setting ceilings at each seller's highest price of the September 28-October 2 period, was extended on December 1 for an indefinite period and therefore continued in effect for eggs until M.P.R. 333 became effective March 6, 1943.

T.M.P.R. 22 was issued several weeks before egg prices usually reach the seasonal peak. This regulation froze prices at the highest levels reached

in a 5-day period preceding the day of issuance. Egg supplies were seasonally small in October, November, and December, and demand strengthened during this period. Consequently the demand for eggs exceeded the national supply at ceiling levels. Some cities that happened to have relatively low ceilings in the base period were very short of eggs. By early January egg marketings had increased a great deal and prices dropped below the levels of the "freeze" period.

Maximum Price Regulation 333 effective March 6 this year, established maximum levels to be charged to retailers for shell eggs, and ceiling prices for liquid, frozen, and dried egg products. Retailers' ceilings are based on fixed markups over net costs. Actual prices of shell eggs were fairly well in line with maximum prices when first announced. A strong storage demand for eggs developed following the announcement, however. Wholesale prices increased and the spread between wholesale and retail prices in terminal markets was narrowed. Rising wholesale prices increased the disparity between shell eggs and dried egg prices hampering the dried egg procurement program for lend-lease and military. F.D.O. 40 which restricted the storage of shell eggs was issued in late March.

Except for short periods during the first half of 1943, egg prices in most markets were below ceiling levels. Civilian consumption of eggs during that period was very heavy.

In early July, as the demand for eggs again started to exceed supplies, Amendment 10 to M.P.R. 333 was issued establishing maximum prices for wholesale grades and current receipt eggs at the "first receiver" level. More than the usual confusion followed announcement of this schedule of prices because prices were announced in terms of uniform grades for all markets, much different from the various grading systems used previously. In addition, demand was beginning to exceed supplies by a widening margin.

The price control orders for eggs which have been issued by the Office of Price Administration through July 15, 1943 are listed in table 3.

Supply Controls

It is inevitable that a dislocation of food supplies develops when demand greatly exceeds supplies at ceiling prices even though such ceilings may be perfect in all important respects. In such instances, supplies tend to be used near the points of production. These tendencies are especially prevalent in such items as poultry and eggs where relatively little processing is needed before the product can be sold to consumers. So far the supply controls that have been put into effect for eggs have been directed primarily toward the attainment of lend-lease and military procurement objectives. In the absence of effective additional supply controls, acute shortages of eggs will develop in areas deficient in fall and winter egg production, since the demand for eggs will greatly exceed national supplies in the late months of 1943. Supplies of poultry, however, will increase greatly in coming months, and such supplies in much of the remainder of 1943 probably will be sufficient to satisfy the demand at ceiling prices.

Supply control orders that have been issued for eggs through July 15 are listed in table 4.

Table 1.- Price supports announced for poultry and eggs,
April 3, 1941 - July 15, 1943

Date and reference numbers of announcements and effective period	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
April 3, 1941; 1992-41- Through June 30, 1943	:Chickens :Eggs	:Assuming continuation of existing price relation- : ships and taking seasonal variations into account : the Department of Agriculture will make purchases : in open market to support long term prices (Chi- : cago basis) at levels approximately as follows: : Chickens 15¢ per pound : Eggs 22¢ per doz.
Sept. 8, 1941, 524-42 Through December 31, 1942	:Chickens :Eggs	:Through loans, purchases, or other operations, the : Department of Agriculture will support prices : to producers at not less than 85 percent of par- : ity.
January 16, 1942, 1522-42 Through June 30, 1943	:Chickens (excluding broil- : ers) and eggs	:Prices to be supported at not less than 85 percent : of parity.
November 30, 1942, 1029-43 Through June 30, 1944	:Eggs, chickens (including : broilers and chickens : weighing less than 3 : pounds, live weight) : and turkeys	:Prices of chickens (excluding broilers and chickens, : weighing less than 3 pounds, live weight) and : turkeys will be supported at 90 percent of the : parity price. Egg prices will be supported at : a price for eggs purchased on an offer and : acceptance basis equivalent to not less than : 30 cents per dozen in the spring and early : summer and an annual average price of 34 cents : per dozen, basis U. S. average farm price.

Table 2.- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified poultry products through July 15, 1943

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
OPA 20 issued June 17, 1942	: Poultry	: Interprets meaning of "poultry" and exempts these items from control under the General Maximum Price Regulation which had placed ceilings at the highest levels reached in March 1942.
Amendment 6 to Revised Supplementary Regulation 4 to General Maximum Price Regulation issued August 26, 1942 effective August 31, 1942 7FR-6793-August 28, 1942	: Canned boned turkey and chicken	: Sales and deliveries of canned boned turkey or canned boned chicken to the United States or any agency thereof exempted from price restrictions.
TPMR22 issued October 3, 1942 effective October 5, 1942 expires December 3, 1942 7FR-7914-October 6, 1942	: All poultry items	: Establishes maximum prices at the highest prices charged by the seller in the base period September 28, 1942 to October 2, 1942.
MPR269 issued November 7, 1942 effective November 9, 1942 7FR-9202-November 10, 1942	: Turkey	: Establishes maximum prices by size and grade for live and dressed turkeys when sold to "first and secondary wholesalers." Provides specific prices for "basin point" cities and a method for computing ceilings at other "points". Exempts sales at retail and all sales of turkey poult and breeder turkeys from ceilings.
MPR268 issued November 7, 1942 effective November 12, 1942 7FR-9184-November 10, 1942	: Turkey	: Places maximum retail prices on turkeys in different classes of retail stores. Turkey poult and turkeys for breeding purposes left exempt from price control as provided also in MPR269.

Continued

Table 2.- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified poultry products through July 15, 1943 - Continued

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 1 to MPR269 issued November 18, 1942 effective November 18, 1942: 7FR-9620-November 20, 1942	: Turkey	: Provides the method whereby farmers, growers, or processors selling or delivering live or dressed turkey directly to consumers may calculate their maximum selling prices. Such sales to be covered by MPR269 instead of MPR268 as originally intended.
MPR280 issued December 3, 1942 effective December 3, 1942: 7FR-10144-December 5, 1942	: All poultry items	: Extends maximum prices of TMPR 22 on all poultry, except turkeys covered by MPR268 and MPR269, at each seller's maximum price for the period September 28, to October 2, 1942 inclusive.
RMPR269 issued December 18, 1942 effective December 18, 1942: 7FR-10708-December 22, 1942	: All poultry items	: Establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceilings at buyers' customary receiving points for five basing point cities and provides a method for computing ceilings for every "place" in the United States; covered all grades A, B, and C of all dressed poultry items. However, permits use of customary grades for all items except turkeys until February 28, 1943, Grades to apply to sales of all poultry packed after February 28, 1943, and after June 30 grades to apply generally to all sales of dressed poultry. Live poultry, other than Grade "A", to be sold at customary differentials below prices for Grade "A".
Amendment 1 to MPR Revised 269 issued December 23, 1942	: Poultry except guineas, pigeons, and squabs	: Increases wholesale price ceiling of live and kosher killed poultry except guineas, pigeons, and squabs 2 cents per pound in Metropolitan New York area.

Table 2.- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified poultry products through July 15, 1943 - Continued

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
effective December 21, 1942; expires January 15, 1943 7FR-10864-December 25, 1943	Ducks	Advances in maximum base prices for ducks at New York 1/2 to 7 cents per pound making a temporary ceiling of 27 cents per pound for live and dressed ducks.
Amendment 2 to MPR269 issued December 29, 1942; effective December 29, 1942; expired January 15, 1943 7FR-11118-December 31, 1942	All poultry items	Replaces temporary retail price ceilings by system of markups varying among 5 different groups of retail merchants. (Changes markup method slightly for turkeys from that announced on November 7 in MPR268)
Amendment 3 to MPR269 issued January 13, 1943; effective January 13, 1943 8FR-567-January 15, 1943	All poultry items	Authorizes each regional administrator to make adjustments where necessary in maximum prices for live and dressed poultry for region under his jurisdiction to help eliminate local shortages.
Amendment 4 to MPR269 issued January 15, 1943; effective January 15, 1943 8FR-878-January 19, 1943	Ducks	Temporary ceiling prices for ducks established by An. 2 extended to February 15, 1943.

Continued -

Table 2.-- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified poultry products through July 15, 1943 -- Continued.

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 1 to MPR256 issued January 27, 1943 effective February 2, 1943 8FR-1266--January 29, 1943	Canned chicken and noodle dinners chicken a la king and canned homestyle chicken	Permits increases, already allowed at the processor level to cover higher production costs to wholesalers and retailers, to be passed on to consumers.
MPR318 issued February 5, 1943 effective March 1, 1943 on processed feathers; February 11, 1943 on raw or crude feathers 8FR-1682-February 6, 1943	Feathers and down	Establishes dollar-and-cents ceiling prices for crude or raw waterfowl feathers and down, chicken and turkey feathers f.o.b. dressing plants.
Amendment 2 to MPR268 issued February 6, 1943 effective February 6, 1943 8FR-1747-February 9, 1943	All poultry items	Partially revises dates to be used in determining uniform weekly maximum retail prices, giving retailers additional time to make calculations.
Amendment 2 to MPR256 issued February 15, 1943 effective February 20, 1943 8FR-2106-February 17, 1943	Canned chicken and noodle dinner, canned chicken a la king, canned homestyle chicken	Permits retail price increases for specified foods.
Amendment 5 to MPR269 issued February 20, 1943 effective February 20, 1943 8FR-2289-February 23, 1943	Ducks	Extends duck prices of Am. 2 until superseded by an amendment to the regulation.

Table 2.- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified poultry products through July 15, 1943 - Continued.

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Revised MPR255 as amended as of March 9, 1943 issued March 9, 1943 effective December 18, 1942 8FR-2988-March 11, 1943	Canned chicken noodle dinner, canned chicken a la king, canned homestyle chicken	Modifies wholesalers' maximum prices as established by General Maximum Price Regulation to cover increases allowed to processors of specified items.
Amendment 6 to MPR269 issued March 16, 1943 effective March 20, 1943 8FR-3316-March 18, 1943	All poultry items	1. Exempts sales of pigeons, squabs, guineas, quail, and pheasant from price ceilings; 2. Changes relationship between basing point cities for dressed duck items and provides that ceilings on live and Kosher-killed duck items would be some throughout the United States; 3. Specifies that all sales of live poultry shall be made on the basis of U. S. Standards for Grades for live poultry; 4. Permits hard-scald dressed birds other than geese and ducks to sell at maximum prices for Grade "A" dressed birds.
Amendment 5 to MPR268 issued March 20, 1943 effective March 26, 1943 8FR-3527-March 23, 1943	All poultry items	Revises method of computing ceilings for ducks. Allows a maximum charge of 10 cents per bird for services performed by the "shohet" in killing poultry under Jewish law. Sales of poultry bought live, dressed, drawn, split or cut up and then sold split and cut up brought under the regulation. These sales previously had been under MPR260.

Continued -

Table 2.-- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified poultry products through July 15, 1943 - Continued.

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Supp. Reg. 14 Amendment 137 issued March 22, 1943 effective March 27, 1943 8FR-3631-March 24, 1943	:Dehydrated soup mixes :with dehydrated poultry :particles	:Requires producers of soups to keep selling prices : in line with costs of ingredients.
Amendment 7 to MPR269 issued March 25, 1943 effective March 31, 1943 8FR-3793-March 27, 1943	:Turkey for canning	:Authorizes turkey canneries producing for the United : States Government and buying turkeys on an f.o.b. : basis to pay prices established for the seller's : shipping point.
Amendment 8 to MPR269 issued April 22, 1943 effective April 22, 1943 8FR-5408-April 24, 1943	:All poultry items	:1. Establishes f.o.b. pricing for sales of live : poultry at country shipping points, giving : all buyers the same ceiling at any given : point. (Producers to use same base ceiling for : all items as nearest city, town, village, or : hamlet.)
Amendment 9 to MPR269 issued May 20, 1943 effective May 26, 1943 8FR-6736-May 22, 1943	:Live poultry	:2. Permits allowances for transportation of live : poultry but requires haulers of live poultry : to keep detailed records. :3. Widens differential between live and dressed : birds. :4. Provides uniform prices for several different : poultry items. :5. Lowers ceiling price of live ducks.
		:Permits regional administrators to make ceilings : uniform for live poultry within the region.

Table 2.-- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified poultry products through July 15, 1943 -- Continued.

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 1 to MPR318 issued May 15, 1943 effective May 15, 1943 8FR-6476-May 18, 1943	Feathers and down	:Increases prices 10 percent for most raw waterfowl feathers.
Amendment 10 to MPR269 issued June 30, 1943 effective July 6, 1943 8FR-9061-July 2, 1943	:Frozen and packaged poultry	: "Wholesalers" and "hotel supply houses" may sell loose poultry to retailers, hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining cars, steamship companies or institutional users at ceiling prices for packaged birds. Otherwise, maximum prices for dressed drawn and quick frozen eviscerated poultry may be charged only when sold in boxes or barrels. With above exceptions, birds sold loose to be sold at 1 cent discount with no charges made for packaging.
Amendment 11 to MPR269 issued July 5, 1943 effective July 10, 1943 8FR-9299-July 7, 1943	:All poultry items	:Authorizes regional administrators to adjust prices of poultry as long as price to farmers is not changed and retail price is not increased. Revokes authorization permitting turkey canners to buy turkey on f.o.b. price basis.
Amendment 6 to MPR268 issued July 5, 1943 effective July 10, 1943 8FR-9299-July 7, 1943	:All poultry items	:Authorizes regional administrators to reduce markups by retailers for selling any poultry items in connection with adjustments made by Am. 11 to 269.

Table 3.-- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified egg products through July 10, 1943

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
OPA20 issued June 17, 1942	:All eggs	:Interprets meaning of "eggs" and exempts these items from control under General Maximum Price Regulation which placed ceilings at the highest levels reached in March, 1942.
TMPR22 issued October 3, 1942 effective October 5, 1942 expired December 3, 1942 7FR-7914-October 6, 1942	:All eggs	:Establishes maximum prices at the highest prices charged by the seller in the base period from September 28, 1942 to October 2, 1942.
OPA-T-130 issued October 9, 1942 effective October 5, 1942	:Dried eggs	:Provides that deliveries of dried eggs to the Federal Government could be made at contract prices even if made at higher than base prices.
Amendment 3 to TMPR22 issued October 15, 1942 effective October 15, 1942 7FR-8353-October 16, 1942	:Dried eggs	:Exempts dried eggs from the 60-day freeze and enables the Agricultural Marketing Administration to purchase dried eggs at previously announced prices until December 3, 1942.
MPR280 issued December 3, 1942 effective December 3, 1942 7FR-10144-December 5, 1942	:All eggs	:Extends provisions of TMPR22 with respect to specified egg items.
Amendment 1 to MPR280 issued December 9, 1942 effective December 7, 1942 7FR-10337-December 11, 1942	:Dried eggs	:Exempts sales of dried eggs to the Federal Government where the seller was obligated to make delivery during the months of January and February 1943.

Table 3.-- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified egg products through July 10, 1943 - Continued.

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 4 to MPR280 issued December 24, 1942 effective December 23, 1942 7FR-10995-December 29, 1942	Shell eggs	: Authorizes representatives of OPA to adjust maximum prices of shell eggs where local shortages exist.
Amendment 5 to MPR280 issued January 2, 1943 effective January 8, 1943 8FR-158-January 5, 1943	Shell eggs for hatching	: Removes shell eggs for hatching purposes from price control.
Amendment 10 to MPR280 issued February 6, 1943 effective February 12, 1943 8FR-1741-February 9, 1943	Shell eggs	: Establishes base price on eggs in instances where no eggs were sold during base period but were sold prior to base period.
MPR333 issued February 25, 1943 effective March 6, 1943 8FR-2488-February 27, 1943	All eggs	: Establishes weekly dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on consumer grade shell eggs (sales to retailers), procurement grade shell eggs, and on egg products at basing point cities; provides means for putting ceiling prices at other points.
Amendment 4 to MPR268 issued March 1, 1943 effective March 11, 1943 8FR-2664-March 3, 1943	Shell eggs	: Establishes fixed markups for use by retailers in determining maximum prices for retail sales of following retail grades of eggs: AA, A, B, C, "assorted", dirty, checked.
Amendment 1 to MPR333 issued March 9, 1943 effective March 6, 1943 8FR-3002-March 11, 1943	Dried eggs	: Exempts sales of dried whole eggs to the Federal Government where seller was obligated to make delivery during month of February 1943 but actual delivery was made after February 28, 1943.

Table 3.-- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified egg products through July 10, 1943 - Continued

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 2 to MPR333 issued March 10, 1943 effective March 9, 1943 expired March 23, 1943 8FR-3070-March 12, 1943	Shell eggs	:Permits Government agencies to buy at ceiling prices for consumer Grade A eggs, Procurement Grade 1 eggs, and Procurement grades at 1/2 cent per dozen reduction for each grade of lower quality.
Amendment 3 to MPR333 issued March 24, 1943 effective March 23, 1943 8FR-3735-March 26, 1943	Shell eggs	:Redefines areas 1 and 2. Increases maximum prices for U. S. Procurement Grades 2.7 cents to 2.8 cents per dozen for March and April. Reduces maximum prices for frozen whole eggs at basing point cities 0.6 cents to 1.7 cents per pound; prices of other frozen products also reduced; "basing point city" for calculating prices for frozen eggs in Area 1 changed from Chicago to Kansas City. Allows certain packing charges to be added to ceiling prices for dried egg products.
Amendment 4 to MPR333 issued April 21, 1943 effective April 17, 1943 8FR-5342-April 23, 1943	Shell eggs	:Extends higher prices for Procurement Grades, established in Amendment 3, through the month of May.
Amendment 5 to MPR333 issued May 4, 1943 effective May 4, 1943 8FR-5839-May 6, 1943	Shell eggs	:Establishes maximum prices for sales of shell eggs of "wholesale grades" to Government agencies from May 4, 1943 through June 26, 1943.
Amendment 6 to MPR333 issued May 11, 1943 effective May 11, 1943 8FR-6182-May 13, 1943	Dried eggs	:Makes adjustments providing for certain payments above maximum prices for services performed in connection with the sales of dried whole eggs to Government agencies retroactive to March 6, 1943. Adjustments originally provided in Amendment 3 became effective March 23, 1943.

Table 3.- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified egg products through July 10, 1943 - Continued.

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 7 to MPR333 issued May 15, 1943 effective May 15, 1943 8FR-6476-May 18, 1943	Shell eggs	: Provides that increases over original ceilings for Procurement Grades allowed through May by Amendment 4 shall terminate May 31; thereafter levels as originally announced in MPR333 will prevail.
Amendment 8 to MPR333 issued June 2, 1943 effective June 1, 1943 8FR-7457-June 4, 1943	Shell eggs	: Increases maximum prices for U. S. Procurement Grades 2.2 to 2.3 cents per dozen over levels originally announced in MPR333 on February 25, 1943.
Amendment 9 to MPR333 issued June 29, 1943 effective June 29, 1943 8FR-9027-July 1, 1943	Frozen and dried egg products	: Increases maximum price for frozen yolks over levels provided in Amendment 3, by 1.5 cents per pound for 45 percent yolk; 1.2 cents per pound for sugar and salted yolks. Increases maximum price of dried yolk 3 cents per pound. Prices flake of dried and spray dried albumin separately. Reduces price of flake dried albumin 2 cents per pound below original level. Increases price of spray dried albumin 3 cents per pound above level originally provided for all albumin in MPR333.
Amendment 10 to MPR333 issued July 5, 1943 effective July 12, 1943 expires August 28, 1943 8FR-9302-July 7, 1943	Shell eggs	: Establishes maximum prices for wholesale grade and current-receipt, checked and dirty shell eggs. Covers sales to "first receivers". Allows a 1 cent markup upon resale. "Assorted eggs" no longer exempt from control.

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Table 3.- Chronological list of maximum price controls for specified egg products through July 10, 1943 - Continued.

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 7 to MPR268 issued July 8, 1943 effective July 15, 1943 8FR-9460-July 10, 1943	Shell eggs	: Provides that eggs purchased by retailers in other : than retail grades and sizes not candled and : graded by retailers must be sold as ungraded eggs. : Retail selling price to be computed on basis of : "net cost" of large Grade C eggs. Retail trans- : actions in "assorted eggs" not to be made after : July 14, 1943.
Amendment 11 to MPR333 issued July 15, 1943 effective May 17, 1943 8FR-9879-July 17, 1943	Shell eggs	: Provides that consumer grade AA or A shell eggs : when treated with mineral oil for a preservative : and sold to Government agencies may sell at 1 : cent per dozen more than maximum price for non- : treated eggs of such grades.

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
FD040 issued March 22, 1943 effective March 25, 1943 8FR-3563-March 24, 1943	Shell eggs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : 1. Shell eggs in storage on May 31, 1943 to be set aside and hold for delivery to a Government agency. : Provides that some or all of the eggs thus set aside may be released from restriction at a later date, upon written application of owners of such eggs. : 2. No. shell eggs to be placed in storage on or after June 1, 1943 unless previously contracted for sale to a Government agency.
FD041 issued March 22, 1943 effective March 25, 1943 8FR-3564-March 24, 1943	Dried, liquid, and frozen eggs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : 1. Each drier to set aside and hold for delivery to a Government agency all spray dried whole eggs owned by him on March 25, 1943 or thereafter produced by him. : 2. During the seasonal year 1943, no person to produce liquid or frozen eggs, other than for drying for the Government, in excess of his total production in 1942. : In 1943 no person to produce more dried egg or egg products other than spray dried whole egg than produced in 1942.
Amendment 1 to FD040 issued May 15, 1943 effective May 20, 1943 8FR-6397-May 18, 1943	Shell eggs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : 1. On or after May 20, 1943 no shell eggs to be placed in storage unless used to fulfill a contract to furnish dried whole egg to a Government agency. : 2. No shell eggs to be retained in storage after June 15, 1943 unless used to fill a contract made before June 15, 1943 to furnish eggs for drying for delivery to a Government agency. : 3. A working inventory of 600 cases of shell eggs or 8 percent of shell eggs handled between June 1, 1942 and August 31, 1942 inclusive may be retained after June 15 by each handler for each place of business.

Continued -

Table 4.- War Food Administration Orders Affecting Eggs - Continued

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 2 to FD040 issued May 29, 1943 effective May 31, 1943 8FR-7211-June 1, 1943	Shell eggs	<p>Permits working inventories aggregating no more than 8 percent of the shell eggs handled from June 1 to August 31, 1942 in each place of business to be held after June 15, 1943. However, if any handler's working inventory is in excess of 300 cases, he shall report to the Director of the Food Distribution Administration on or before June 1, 1943, 1. quantity he intends to use as a working inventory, 2. quantity he handled from June 1, 1942 through August 31, 1942 at each place of business.</p>
Amendment 3 to FD040 issued June 9, 1943 8FR-7803-June 11, 1943	Shell eggs	<p>Permits shell eggs placed in storage before March 25, 1943 to be retained in storage after June 15, 1943.</p>